Who Was PROPHET MUHAMMAD

(peace be upon him)?

Why Read This Book?

In a world where information is everywhere, we often hear names without truly knowing the people behind them. For many, "Muhammad" is a name associated with a major religion, a historical empire, or modern headlines. But who was the man himself?

This book is written for the curious mind. You do not need to be a person of faith to find value in the life of a man who rose from an orphaned child in a desert town to one of the most influential figures in human history. Whether you are interested in history, leadership, or the human condition, the story of Muhammad ﷺ offers universal lessons on resilience, ethics, and the power of character.

Our goal is simple: to provide a gentle, clear, and neutral look at his life. We will travel from the busy trade markets of Mecca to the quiet mountains of Arabia, exploring how a reputation for honesty earned him a seat at the table of history.

Why This Man Matters

Imagine a single person whose life, over 1,400 years ago, continues to influence the daily habits, legal systems, and personal morals of nearly two billion people today. Whether you are walking through a bustling market in Cairo, a high-tech office in London, or a quiet village in Indonesia, the influence of Muhammad ﷺ is present. But why does a man from

7th-century Arabia still matter to a modern reader who may not share his faith?

To understand the world today, one must understand the people who shaped it. Muhammad ﷺ was not just a religious figure; he was a merchant, a family man, a mediator, and eventually, a leader. By looking at his life through a historical lens, we see a story of profound resilience and a commitment to ethics that transcends time and borders.

A Global Influence

Historians and authors from many different backgrounds often rank Muhammad ﷺ as one of the most influential figures in human history. This is not necessarily a statement of religious belief, but an acknowledgment of his objective impact on the world. Before his era, the Arabian Peninsula was a collection of fractured tribes, often divided by long-standing feuds. Within a few decades, his life's work led to a new social order that emphasized justice, charity, and the protection of the vulnerable.

For a non-Muslim reader, studying Muhammad ﷺ offers an insight into the values that drive a significant portion of the global population. It also provides a case study in how personal character can change the course of history. Michael H. Hart, a scholar who ranked the 100 most influential people in history, placed Muhammad ﷺ at the very top of his list [SOURCE]. He noted that Muhammad ﷺ was uniquely successful in both the religious and secular (non-religious) realms of life.

The Power of Integrity

Long before he held any position of power, Muhammad ﷺ was known in his community by a specific title: *Al-Amin*, which means "The Trustworthy" [SOURCE]. This reputation was not given to him because of his status or wealth, but because of his consistent behavior in his daily life and business dealings.

A famous historical example of this occurred when he was a young man. The leaders of various tribes in his city were involved in a heated dispute while rebuilding a monument called the Kaaba. They could not agree on who should have the honor of placing a special Black Stone back into its wall. The tension was so high that it nearly led to violence. They finally agreed to let the next person who walked through the gate decide the matter.

When Muhammad ﷺ walked in, the tribal leaders were relieved, shouting, "The Trustworthy has come!" [SOURCE]. Instead of picking one tribe over the others, he placed the stone on a cloth and had a representative from every tribe hold a corner of the fabric. They lifted it together, and he then placed the stone into its spot. His ability to find a solution that respected everyone's dignity saved the community from a potential war.

Arabia Before His Birth

To understand a person, we must first understand the world that shaped them. The Arabia of the late 6th century was a land of extremes. It was a vast, sun-scorched wilderness where survival depended on more than just food and water; it depended on belonging. If you were alone in the desert, you were invisible; to exist, you had to be part of a tribe.

Mecca, the city where Muhammad ﷺ was born, was a unique island of activity in this harsh landscape. It sat at the crossroads of major trade routes connecting the luxury goods of the south to the empires of the north. This made it a place of both great wealth and great social tension.

A World of Tribes and Traditions

Society was organized around the "tribe," a large extended family that acted as a person's government, police force, and safety net. Loyalty to one's tribe was the highest virtue. If a member of your tribe was harmed, it was your duty to seek justice, which often led to cycles of revenge and "blood feuds" that could last for generations [SOURCE].

Spiritually, the people of Arabia were largely polytheistic, meaning they believed in many different gods and spirits. The Kaaba, the square building in the center of Mecca, was filled with hundreds of idols representing different tribal deities. While they acknowledged a supreme creator, they believed these idols acted as bridges to the divine [SOURCE].

However, this society was also marked by deep inequality. Because there was no central law, the poor, the orphans, and the enslaved often had no rights. Success was measured by how many sons a man had or how much poetry his tribe could produce to boast of their victories.

Life in the City of Trade

Mecca was not just a religious center; it was a commercial powerhouse. Twice a year, massive caravans set out, one to the

north toward Syria and one to the south toward Yemen. These journeys were the heartbeat of the city.

Imagine a typical day in Mecca: the air would be thick with the smell of spices, leather, and incense. Merchants from distant lands would gather near the Kaaba to trade gold, silk, and silver. However, beneath the surface of this bustling trade, there was a growing divide. The leaders of the dominant tribe, the Quraysh, were becoming increasingly wealthy, while the traditional Arab values of sharing wealth with the needy were being forgotten.

A common custom of the time was the "gathering of the elders" at the *Dar al-Nadwa*, an assembly house where tribal leaders made decisions. While they were experts at business and politics, they struggled to manage the social chaos. In this environment, a person's worth was often tied strictly to their social standing. If you were an orphan or a widow from a weak family, you were often left to fend for yourself in a world that prioritized the strong.

Birth and Early Loss

How does a person who eventually leads millions start their journey? Often, we imagine the great figures of history beginning their lives in palaces or surrounded by power. But the story of Muhammad ﷺ begins with a series of personal tragedies that would test the resilience of any child.

In the year 570, often called the "Year of the Elephant" due to a failed military invasion of Mecca, Muhammad ﷺ was born. However, he never met his father, Abdullah, who had passed

away while on a trading journey months before his son’s birth. In the tribal society of Arabia, where a father’s protection was everything, being born an orphan was a position of great vulnerability.

The Custom of the Desert

Following the customs of the noble families of Mecca, the infant Muhammad ﷺ was not raised in the city. Instead, he was sent to live with a Bedouin tribe in the clear, open air of the desert. The Meccans believed that the desert environment helped children grow physically strong and allowed them to learn the pure, "unspoiled" Arabic language spoken by the nomadic tribes.

For several years, he lived under the care of a nurse named Halima رضي الله عنها. This period of his life was spent in nature, far from the busy trade markets. It was a time of simplicity, where he learned the endurance required to survive in the wilderness. When he finally returned to his mother, Amina, in Mecca, their time together was short. When he was only six years old, his mother fell ill and died during a journey, leaving him completely orphaned.

Finding Strength in Family

The loss of both parents at such a young age could have left a child without a future. However, the tribal structure that often caused conflict also provided a safety net through extended family.

Muhammad ﷺ was first taken in by his grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, a respected leader in Mecca who treated the

young boy with immense tenderness. Historical accounts mention that the grandfather had a special rug spread for him near the Kaaba where no one else was allowed to sit, yet he would let the young Muhammad ﷺ sit there by his side.

When his grandfather also passed away just two years later, his uncle, Abu Talib, took over his care. Though Abu Talib was not a wealthy man and had many children of his own, he treated Muhammad ﷺ like his own son. This chain of support showed the young boy that while life can be harsh, the kindness of others can provide a path forward.

A Meaningful Introduction

A touching story is recorded from these early years. Shortly after his birth, his grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, took the infant in his arms and walked to the Kaaba. He stood before the monument and offered a prayer of gratitude, naming the child "Muhammad," a name that was not common in Arabia at the time. It means "The Praised One". Even as a baby, he was presented to the community as someone of value, despite the hardships his family had already faced.

Childhood and Youth

How does a young person find their way in a society that values strength and wealth above all else? For Muhammad ﷺ, the transition from childhood to youth was not marked by luxury but by labor and observation. Having lost his parents and grandfather, he did not grow up as a child of privilege. Instead,

he worked to contribute to his uncle's household, and in doing so, he developed the traits that would later define his life: patience, reflection, and an unshakable sense of honesty.

The Lessons of a Shepherd

As a young boy and teenager, Muhammad ﷺ worked as a shepherd, tending to flocks of sheep and goats for the people of Mecca [SOURCE]. In the modern world, we might see shepherding as a simple task, but in 7th-century Arabia, it was a rigorous education.

Being a shepherd required standing for long hours in the desert's silence, watching over animals that were often stubborn or prone to wandering. It required constant alertness to protect the flock from predators. Most importantly, it provided a young man with a vast amount of time for quiet reflection away from the noise and social pressures of the city. He later remarked that almost every major figure in history had, at some point, been a shepherd, noting that the job teaches one how to lead with patience and care rather than force.

Observing a Changing Society

While he spent much of his time in the hills around Mecca, Muhammad ﷺ also accompanied his uncle, Abu Talib, on trading journeys to distant lands like Syria [SOURCE]. These trips were like windows into the wider world. He saw different cultures, different religions, and different ways of living.

Back in Mecca, he began to notice the flaws in his own society. He saw how the poor were often mistreated and how tribal pride

often led to unnecessary violence. Even as a youth, he stayed away from the common vices of the time. While many young men his age spent their nights in revelry or joined in tribal brawls, he gained a reputation for being reserved, thoughtful, and exceptionally truthful.

A Community's Trust

A story that stands out from his youth involves his growing reputation. Even before he was twenty years old, the people of Mecca, who were very careful about their money and property, began to trust him with their most valuable belongings.

Because there were no banks, people had to leave their valuables with individuals they trusted whenever they traveled. Even those who were much older than him started leaving their goods in his care. He never misplaced a single item and never lied about a transaction [SOURCE]. This was so unusual in the cutthroat business environment of Mecca that his peers began to call him *As-Siddiq* (The Truthful) alongside his other nickname, *Al-Amin* (The Trustworthy). He didn't have to tell people he was honest; his daily actions told the story for him.

Work and Reputation

As Muhammad ﷺ grew into a young man, he needed to find a way to make a living. In Mecca, there were not many options: you were either a shepherd, a craftsman, or a trader. Because of his experience traveling with his uncle, Muhammad ﷺ chose the

path of trade. He began to manage caravans that traveled hundreds of miles across the desert to buy and sell goods like spices, silk, and leather.

In a world where many merchants would hide the flaws in their products to make more money, Muhammad ﷺ did the opposite. He was famous for pointing out the defects in what he was selling before he even mentioned the price. This honesty was rare, and it made him stand out in the busy markets of Arabia.

The Business of Trust

His reputation for being "The Trustworthy" soon reached the ears of a very successful and wealthy businesswoman named Khadijah رضي الله عنها رضي الله عنها. She was a widow who managed a large trading empire, which was quite rare and impressive for a woman in that time. She needed someone honest to lead her next big trade caravan to Syria.

Khadijah رضي الله عنها had heard many people praise Muhammad's ﷺ character, so she offered him a deal. She would pay him double what she paid others if he would manage her goods [SOURCE]. Muhammad ﷺ accepted the job and set off on the long journey.

Khadijah رضي الله عنها sent one of her assistants, a man named Maysarah, to help him and, secretly, to observe how he worked. When they returned, the profits were higher than ever before. But more importantly, Maysarah told Khadijah رضي الله عنها stories

about Muhammad's ﷺ kindness, his fair dealings with everyone they met, and how he never lost his temper even during the stressful parts of the trip.

A Different Kind of Success

Khadijah رضي الله عنها was a woman who had received many marriage proposals from powerful and wealthy men in Mecca, but she had turned them all down. She was looking for something more than just money or status; she was looking for a partner with a noble heart.

Impresssed by his honesty, she sent a friend to ask Muhammad ﷺ if he would consider marrying her. Although she was older than him and much wealthier, Muhammad ﷺ respected her greatly. After discussing it with his uncles, he agreed. Their marriage became a famous example of mutual respect and friendship. Unlike many men of that time who treated their wives as property, Muhammad ﷺ treated Khadijah رضي الله عنها as a true partner and confidante.

Marriage and Family Life

Life for Muhammad ﷺ after his marriage to Khadijah رضي الله عنها was stable and peaceful. For the next fifteen years, he lived the life of a family man and a merchant. While many powerful men in Mecca sought fame or political control, Muhammad ﷺ was known for his quiet lifestyle and his devotion to his family.

At a time when many societies did not value daughters, Muhammad ﷺ and Khadijah رضي الله عنها raised their children with great love and tenderness. Their home was a place of warmth, and despite their wealth, they lived very simply. They often used their resources to help the poor or to free enslaved people in the city.

A Partnership of Equals

The relationship between Muhammad ﷺ and Khadijah رضي الله عنها was unique for the era. Even though Khadijah رضي الله عنها was a powerful business owner, Muhammad ﷺ did not try to take over her wealth or control her. Instead, they worked as a team. He managed the trade journeys, and she managed the business from the city.

In private, he was known for being helpful around the house. Historical accounts describe him as a man who would milk his own goats, mend his own clothes, and help with the household chores. He did not believe that being a "leader" or a "man" meant he was too important to serve his family. This kindness made him deeply loved by his household and his neighbors.

A Heart for the Community

Even though he was happy in his home life, Muhammad ﷺ was deeply troubled by the things he saw in Mecca. As he walked through the streets, he saw a growing gap between the

rich and the poor. He saw how orphans were neglected and how tribal leaders often ignored justice if it meant making more money.

Because he was so respected, people often came to him to settle their arguments. One story tells of how he helped a man who had been cheated by a powerful Meccan leader. While others were afraid to stand up to the leader, Muhammad ﷺ went with the man and made sure he was paid what he was owed [SOURCE]. He could not stand to see someone being treated unfairly, and he often spent his free time thinking about how to fix the problems in his society.

The First Revelation

As Muhammad ﷺ approached his fortieth year, he found himself spending more and more time alone. While his life in Mecca was successful, his heart was heavy. He was deeply troubled by the social problems of his city, the greed, the mistreatment of the poor, and the worship of many idols. He began to seek a quiet place where he could think and find some clarity.

He found this peace in a small cave called Hira, located near the top of a mountain known as Jabal al-Nour (the Mountain of Light), just outside of Mecca. He would carry a small amount of food and water and spend several days at a time there in silence, looking out over the desert and the stars.

A Life-Changing Night

One night, in the year around 610, during the quiet month of Ramadan, something happened that would change his life, and the world, forever. While he was in the cave, he had a profound experience that he later described with great awe and even fear.

An angel, identified as Jibreel (Gabriel), appeared to him. The angel gave him a command: "Read!" (or "Recite!"). Muhammad ﷺ, who did not know how to read or write, was confused and replied, "I cannot read." The angel embraced him with such strength that he felt he could not breathe, then released him and repeated the command. This happened three times until the angel recited the first words of what would become the Qur'an: *"Read in the name of your Lord who created..."* [SOURCE].

Terrified and trembling, Muhammad ﷺ ran down the mountain. He did not feel like a hero; he felt confused and worried about his own sanity. He ran straight to the person he trusted most: his wife, Khadijah رضي الله عنها.

The Support of a Partner

When he reached home, he was shivering and asked her to "cover me" with a blanket. He told her what had happened and expressed his deep fear. In this moment of extreme vulnerability, Khadijah رضي الله عنها's response was a pillar of strength.

She did not mock him or doubt him. Instead, she reminded him of the man he had always been. She told him, "God would never let you be disgraced. You are kind to your family, you help the poor, you host your guests generously, and you stand up for the truth".

To help him find more answers, she took him to her cousin, Waraqa, an elderly man who was a scholar of ancient scriptures. Waraqa listened to the story and told Muhammad ﷺ that he had been visited by the same heavenly messenger who had come to Moses in the past [SOURCE]. This support from his family was what gave him the courage to face the difficult journey ahead.

Early Mission and Message

After the experience in the cave, Muhammad ﷺ did not immediately go to the center of Mecca to shout his message from the rooftops. Instead, he began by talking to those who knew him best. He shared his experience with his family and his closest friends, the people who had seen his character in action for decades.

The message he shared was simple but revolutionary for the time. He spoke about the existence of only one God, the importance of being fair to the poor, and the idea that all human beings, regardless of their tribe or wealth, were equal in the sight of their Creator.

A Circle of Trust

The first person to believe in him was his wife, **Khadijah رضي الله عنها**. Her support was not just emotional; she was the first person to accept that his experience was real. Soon after, his young cousinAli رضي الله عنه, who lived in his household, and his closest friend **Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه**, also joined him.

Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه was a well-respected merchant known for his wisdom and kindness. When he heard about Muhammad's ﷺ experience, he didn't ask for miracles or signs. He simply said that he had never known Muhammad ﷺ to tell a lie about earthly matters, so he would not lie about a matter of heaven.

For the first three years, the group grew very slowly and quietly. They met in secret to avoid angering the powerful leaders of Mecca. Most of the early followers were those who felt ignored by society: the young, the poor, and people who were enslaved. For them, a message that promised dignity and justice was a source of great hope.

The Power of Sincerity

A story that illustrates this early period involves a man named **Zayd**. Zayd had been brought to Mecca as a young boy and was living in Muhammad's ﷺ household. When Zayd's biological father and uncle finally found him and offered a large amount of money to buy his freedom and take him home, Muhammad ﷺ gave Zayd a choice: he could go with his family for free, or stay in Mecca.

To everyone's surprise, Zayd chose to stay with Muhammad ﷺ. He said, "I have seen such things from this man that I could never choose anyone over him" [SOURCE]. This happened before Muhammad ﷺ even began his mission. It shows that the "mission" was built on a foundation of genuine love and kindness that people could feel.

Opposition and Hardship

For three years, the message of Muhammad ﷺ had been shared quietly. But eventually, he was instructed to share his ideas with the whole city. When he stood on a hill called Safa and invited the people of Mecca to listen, the reaction was not what he had hoped for. While some were curious, the powerful leaders of the city were angry.

To the wealthy elite, the message was a threat. Muhammad ﷺ was teaching that all people were equal, which challenged the tribal system that kept a few people in power. He also spoke against the idols in the Kaaba, which were a huge source of money for the city's tourism and trade. What started as verbal insults quickly turned into something much more dangerous.

Standing Firm Under Pressure

The leaders of Mecca tried many ways to stop him. First, they tried to bribe him, offering him wealth and kingship if he would

stop his mission. He famously refused, saying that even if they put the sun in his right hand and the moon in his left, he would not give up his principles [SOURCE].

When bribes didn't work, they turned to violence. The followers who had no tribal protection, mostly the poor and the enslaved, were treated terribly. One famous example is a man named **Bilal**, an enslaved African man who was taken to the desert at noon and had a heavy rock placed on his chest to force him to give up his beliefs. Despite the pain, Bilal refused to yield [SOURCE].

The Three-Year Boycott

The most difficult time came when the leaders of Mecca declared a total boycott against Muhammad's ﷺ tribe and followers. They were banned from buying food, selling goods, or marrying into other families. The group was forced to move into a dry, rocky valley called the *She'ib Abi Talib* [SOURCE].

For three long years, they lived in extreme poverty. Food was so scarce that historical accounts say they had to eat the leaves of trees to survive. Throughout this time, Muhammad ﷺ stayed with his people, suffering exactly as they did. He did not use his status to get extra food or comfort.

Despite the hunger and the loss of his beloved wife Khadijah رضي الله عنها and his uncle Abu Talib shortly after the boycott ended, his character remained calm. He did not respond to the cruelty with violence. Instead, he taught his followers to be

patient and to hold onto their ethics, even when life was at its hardest.

Migration to Madinah

After more than a decade of hardship in Mecca, a turning point arrived. The situation had become life-threatening for Muhammad ﷺ and his followers. At the same time, a group of people from a city called Yathrib, located about 280 miles to the north, had met him and were impressed by his message of peace and justice. They invited him to move to their city to act as a mediator for their feuding tribes [SOURCE].

This journey is known as the *Hijrah* (Migration). It was so significant that it later became the starting point for the Islamic calendar. It wasn't just a move to a new house; it was the birth of a new community built on cooperation rather than just tribal bloodlines.

A Dangerous Journey

Leaving Mecca was not easy. The city leaders, fearing that Muhammad ﷺ would become too powerful elsewhere, planned to stop him by force. To escape unnoticed, Muhammad ﷺ and his close friend Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه left under the cover of night. They hid in a cave called Thawr for three days while search parties combed the desert looking for them [SOURCE].

According to historical accounts, the searchers once came so close to the mouth of the cave that Abu Bakr رضي الله عنه could see their feet. He was terrified, but Muhammad ﷺ remained calm, reassuring his friend that they were not alone. Eventually, the searchers turned back, and the two men continued their long, hot journey across the desert sands toward their new home.

The Warm Welcome

When they finally reached the outskirts of the city, which was renamed **Madinah** (meaning "The City"), the atmosphere was completely different from Mecca. Instead of insults, they were met with songs of joy and open arms.

The people of Madinah who welcomed the travelers were called the *Ansar*, or "The Helpers." They did something incredible: they shared their homes, their food, and their businesses with the refugees who had arrived from Mecca with nothing. Muhammad ﷺ solidified this bond by pairing each refugee with a local resident, creating a "brotherhood" that bypassed old tribal rivalries.

One of his first acts was to build a simple community center, a mosque, that served as a place for prayer, a school, and a town hall. He worked alongside everyone else, carrying bricks and digging the foundation, showing that in this new society, no one was too important to do manual labor.

Leadership and Ethics

In Madinah, Muhammad's ﷺ role changed. He was no longer just a man sharing a message under pressure; he was now a leader responsible for a growing community. However, his style of leadership was very different from the kings and emperors of that time. He did not live in a palace, wear a crown, or have a private guard. Instead, he lived in a small room made of mud-bricks next to the community center.

His goal was to create a society based on **justice** and **consultation**, the idea that a leader should listen to the people before making big decisions.

A Leader Who Serves

Muhammad ﷺ believed that "the leader of a people is their servant." This wasn't just a nice saying; it was how he lived. When the community had to dig a large trench to protect the city from an upcoming attack, he was right there in the dirt, swinging a pickaxe and carrying heavy rocks alongside everyone else.

He also created one of the world's first written constitutions, known as the **Constitution of Madinah**. This document was revolutionary. It protected the rights of different religious groups, including the Jewish tribes living in the city. It stated that all citizens, regardless of their faith, had the right to practice their religion and were protected by a common law [SOURCE]. This was a major step toward creating peace in a region that had been divided by tribal wars for centuries.

Mercy, Forgiveness, and Legacy

As the final years of his life approached, the influence of Muhammad ﷺ had grown across the Arabian Peninsula. After years of conflict with the leaders of Mecca, the same city that had once boycotted and tried to harm him, the time came for his return. This event, known as the "Conquest of Mecca," is often studied by historians not for its military strategy, but for the surprising way it ended.

In the year 630, Muhammad ﷺ marched toward his birthplace with a massive following. The leaders of Mecca, realizing they could no longer resist, prepared for a bloody battle. They expected that Muhammad ﷺ would take revenge for the years of persecution, the loss of his loved ones, and the seizure of his followers' property [SOURCE].

An Act of Unexpected Mercy

Instead of a massacre, Muhammad ﷺ entered the city with his head bowed in humility. When he stood before the very people who had once tried to kill him, he asked them, "What do you think I am going to do with you?" They replied that they expected him to be a noble brother.

He then spoke words that shocked the city: "Go, for you are all free". He issued a general amnesty, forgiving almost everyone. There were no mass arrests and no forced conversions. This act of mercy was so powerful that many of his former enemies became his closest friends. He chose to break the cycle of

revenge that had plagued Arabia for centuries, proving that peace is often more powerful than punishment.

The Final Message

Two years later, Muhammad ﷺ performed his final pilgrimage. Standing on a plain called Arafat, he delivered his "Farewell Sermon" to over 100,000 people. His words were a summary of the ethics he had lived by. He told the crowd:

> *"An Arab has no superiority over a non-Arab, nor does a non-Arab have any superiority over an Arab... a white person has no superiority over a black person, nor does a black person have any superiority over a white person, except by piety and good action"* [SOURCE].

He reminded them to treat women with kindness and to protect the property and lives of one another. Shortly after returning to Madinah from this journey, he fell ill and passed away in his simple room, surrounded by his family. He left behind no money or palaces, only a message and a community that was taught to value character above all else.

A Living Legacy

As we close the final chapter of this biography, we are left with a picture of a man whose life was defined by balance. He was a leader who mended his own clothes, a statesman who emphasized the rights of the poor, and a person who chose forgiveness at the very moment he had the power to take revenge.

The "Prophet Muhammad ﷺ" is a figure whose legacy is not found in monuments of stone or gold, but in the behavior of people. Every time a person chooses honesty in a business deal because it is "the right thing to do," or offers kindness to a neighbor of a different background, the influence of that 7th-century merchant continues.

Thank you for taking this journey through the life of a man who, regardless of one's personal beliefs, undoubtedly changed the world.

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